



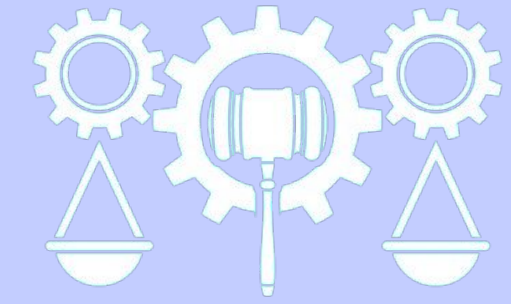
IT IN JUDICIARY

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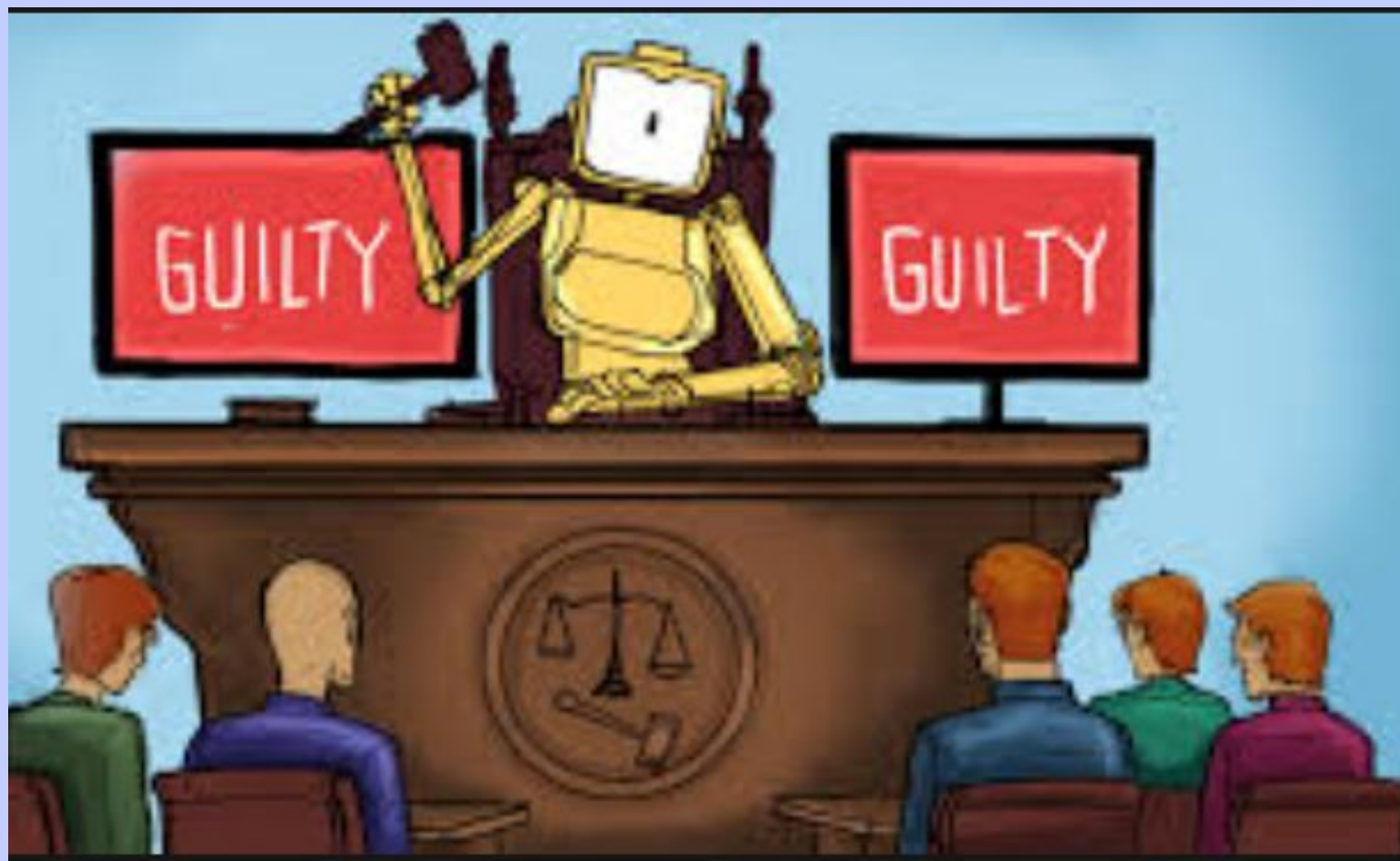
WHAT IS JUDICIARY?

- Judiciary is a system of courts which interpret and apply the law.
- The role of the courts is to decide cases by determining the relevant facts and the relevant law, and applying the relevant facts to the relevant law.
- The Indian Judiciary administers a *common law system* in which customs, securities and legislation, all codify the law of the land.



WHY IT IN JUDICIARY?

Technology has proven its role in enhancing efficiency, improving access, as well as encouraging transparency, accountability, and adherence to timelines in dealing with legal matters.



India has taken a variety of measures to automate processes within the judiciary with an aim to improve efficiency and eliminate the time lost in unproductive work.

Some of the initiatives are:

- Easy accessibility to online case records and previous judicial pronouncements
- Reducing dependency on stenographers by utilising voice recognition software,
- Usage of video conferencing facilities to increase the reach of courts,
- Case management systems, e-registry of court,
- Automated preparation of cause-lists,
- Phasing out physical records through e-filing and e-submission of documents, etc.



COURTS

In 1990, the COURTS (Court Information System) project was launched to streamline registries across various courts. Subsequently, all High Courts were computerized and web-enabled locally and nationally through NICNET. The implemented applications at the Supreme Court and 18 High Courts have significantly improved convenience, efficiency, and speed of legal services for common Indian litigants.



Case Status

Case Status provides real-time information on Supreme Court cases to litigants and advocates. Users can track pending and disposed cases, accessing details like court orders, case filings, and advocate names. Litigants can download case-related orders, eliminating the need to contact advocates or visit courts.

Impact

- Overwhelming public response due to convenient access to case status from home.
- Saves litigants from traveling to Delhi or contacting advocates for case updates.
- Provides authentic, latest court orders to users, enhancing transparency and efficiency.

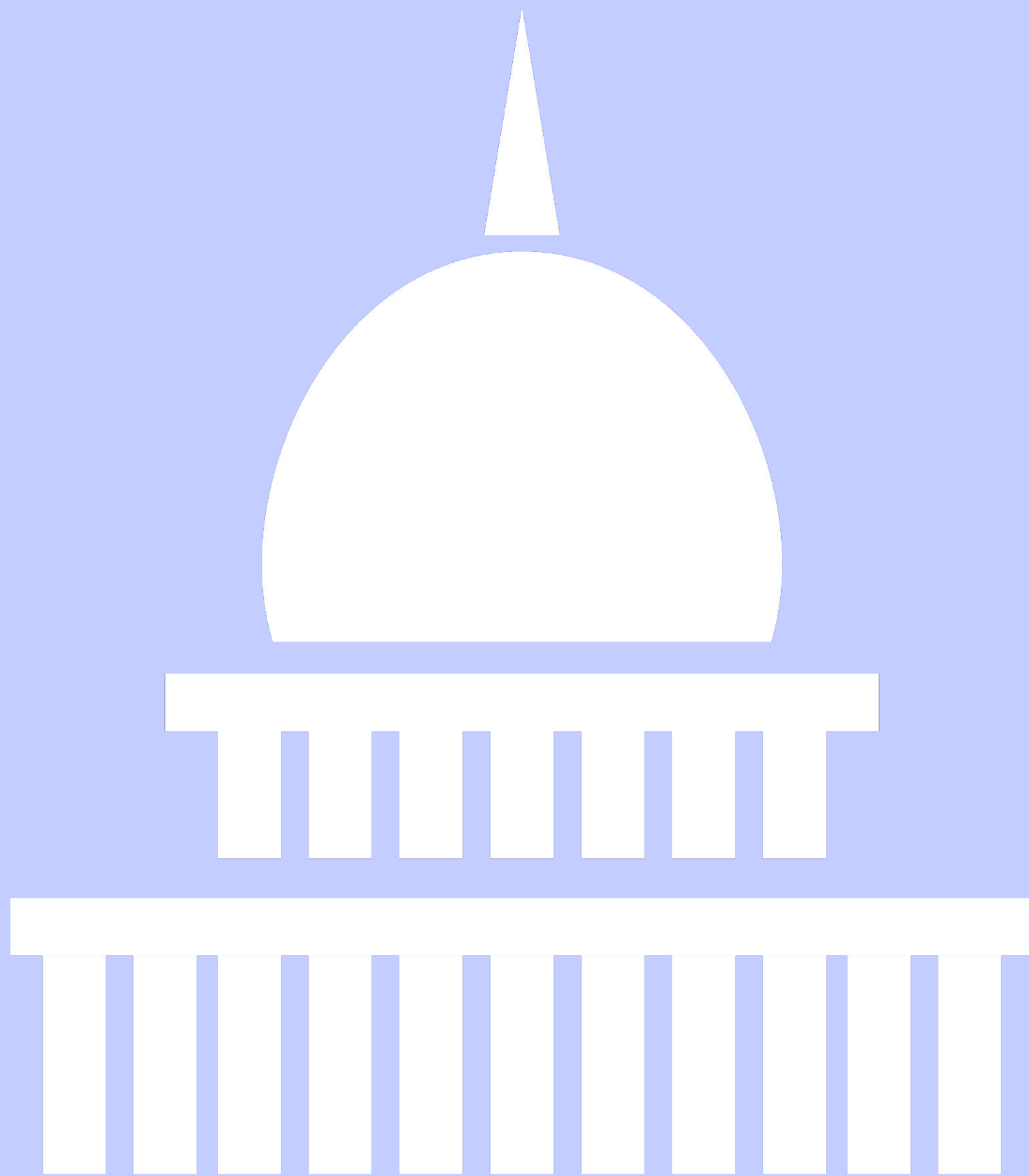


JUDIS

JUDIS (Judgment Information System) provides complete texts of Supreme Court judgments from 1950 to 2000 on CD and online from 2001. It offers various search options, facilitating easy retrieval of judgments by party name, advocate, date, or free text. High Court judgments from specific years are also available online. Simply, it is a place where all the details about the court judgments are kept.

Impact

- Empowers litigants to find case precedents independently.
- Saves time for judges and advocates in research.
- Reduces space and costs of maintaining physical law libraries.
- Benefits advocates without personal law libraries.



Causelists on Internet

Causelists for Supreme Court and High Courts are available online, allowing immediate access to advocates and litigants.

Features include personalized causelist generation and retrieval options by respondent, court, or judge.



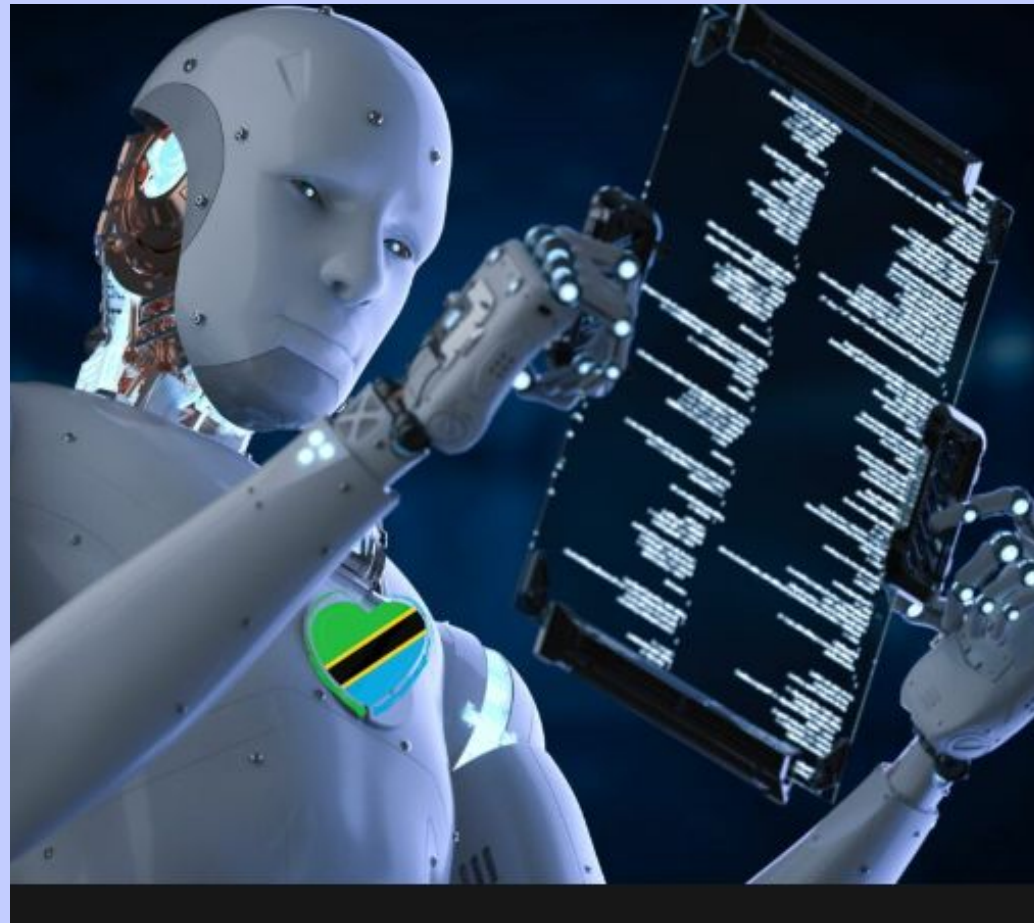
Impact

- Advocates receive causelists promptly after court hours.
- Personalized causelists can streamline case tracking.
- Courts can save costs by reducing printouts, as advocates rely on the online version.



Daily Orders on Internet

Supreme Court and Delhi High Court daily orders are accessible online as soon as they are signed. Litigants can access the latest orders from their location, enhancing transparency and saving time and travel expenses.



Impact

- Provides easy access to signed orders.
- Builds confidence in the judicial process.
- Saves time and expenses on obtaining orders from the court.

Applications Implemented in the Supreme Court of India

Following are some of most important applications implemented in the Supreme Court, which helped the Registry in streamlining its routing activities.

1. Judicial Wing

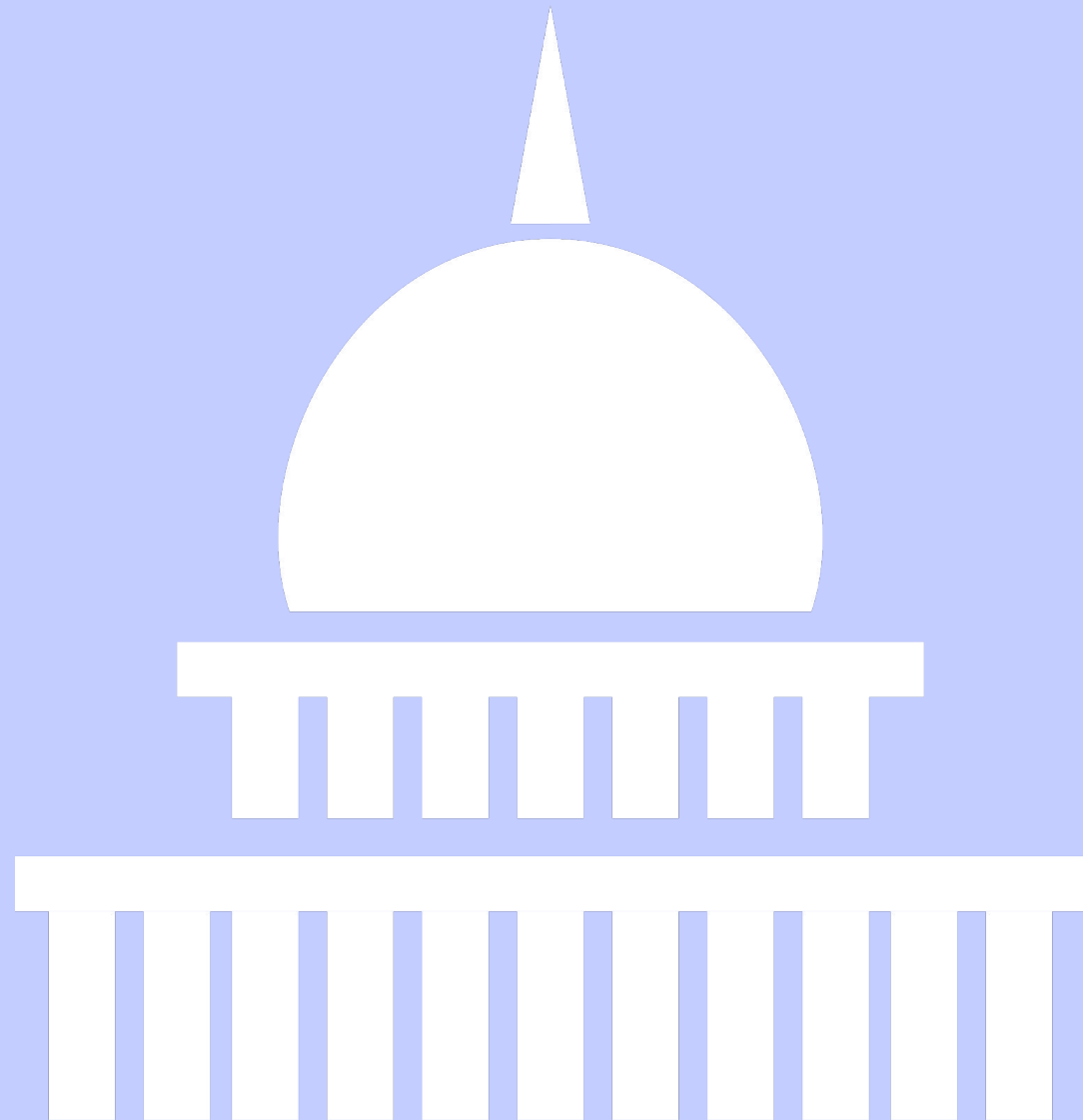
- **Filing Counter computerization**

Fresh cases filed only at computerized counters. Advocates queue, operators input details, and filing is instant. Automatic calculation of fees and time limits. Filing info available online immediately.



- **List of Business Information System (LOBIS)**

This system helps to organize and speed up the process of making a daily list of court cases. It also uses a smart grouping method to handle cases more efficiently, especially in the highest court.



- **Court's Order/proceedings Computerization**

Court's order/proceedings computerization streamlines typing for Court Masters. Software provides preambles, reducing typing workload.

Judgement Information System (JUDIS) provides judgment information.

- **Record room computerization**

It facilitates efficient management of files and printed records, including tracking, weeding, maintenance, and movement. It enables easy tracing of files.

- **Statistical reports**

Every month, the Supreme Court of India creates detailed reports (22 pages long) showing statistics about new cases, cases resolved, and cases still pending. The Supreme Court's website offers various services to the public, including access to the daily list of cases (causelist), allowing people to see which cases will be heard in court each day.

- **Judicial Sections**

Each section equipped with computer systems for updating case databases, minimizing file movement, generating notices and dismissal letters, and facilitating case registration, disposal, and status checks.

- **Library information system**

Case Indexing contains citation details of reported Supreme Court cases since 1950, it can be retrieved by case number, party name, or subject.

Current Contents tracks legal articles from subscribed journals and maintains the judges library inventory.



2. Administration Wing

This system encompasses payroll, inventory control, personal information management, and loan monitoring.

It also tracks bank guarantors cases, ensures payments to respondents for court-ordered cases.

- **High Court Computization**

- NIC computerized all 18 High Courts of India and 10 of their benches, following the Supreme Court's lead.
- Implemented List of Business Information (LOBIS) in all High Courts.
- High Courts Causelists can be accessed online.
- Query counters alongside filing counters to provide case status information to litigants and advocates.



FACILITIES

- High Courts equipped with computer hardware and backups.
- Courtrooms have LAN-connected terminals and printers.
- Most High Courts offer online access to judgments.
- Automated processes for causelists, case postings, fee calculations.
- Computerized filing and query counters.
- Use of JUDIS, COUNTING, COURTNIC systems via NICNET/Internet.
- Digital storage of daily judgments; many court libraries digitized.
- Administrative and accounting tasks are computerized.
- Some High Courts use FTDMA/IPA V-sat Internet connectivity.



Impact

- Registries day-to-day work is streamlined.
- Filing process is streamlined.
- Litigants can get cause-status information at query counters.
- Causelists are generated on time and accessible on web.
- Notice are generated without delay.
- New work culture got introduce.



● District Courts Computerization

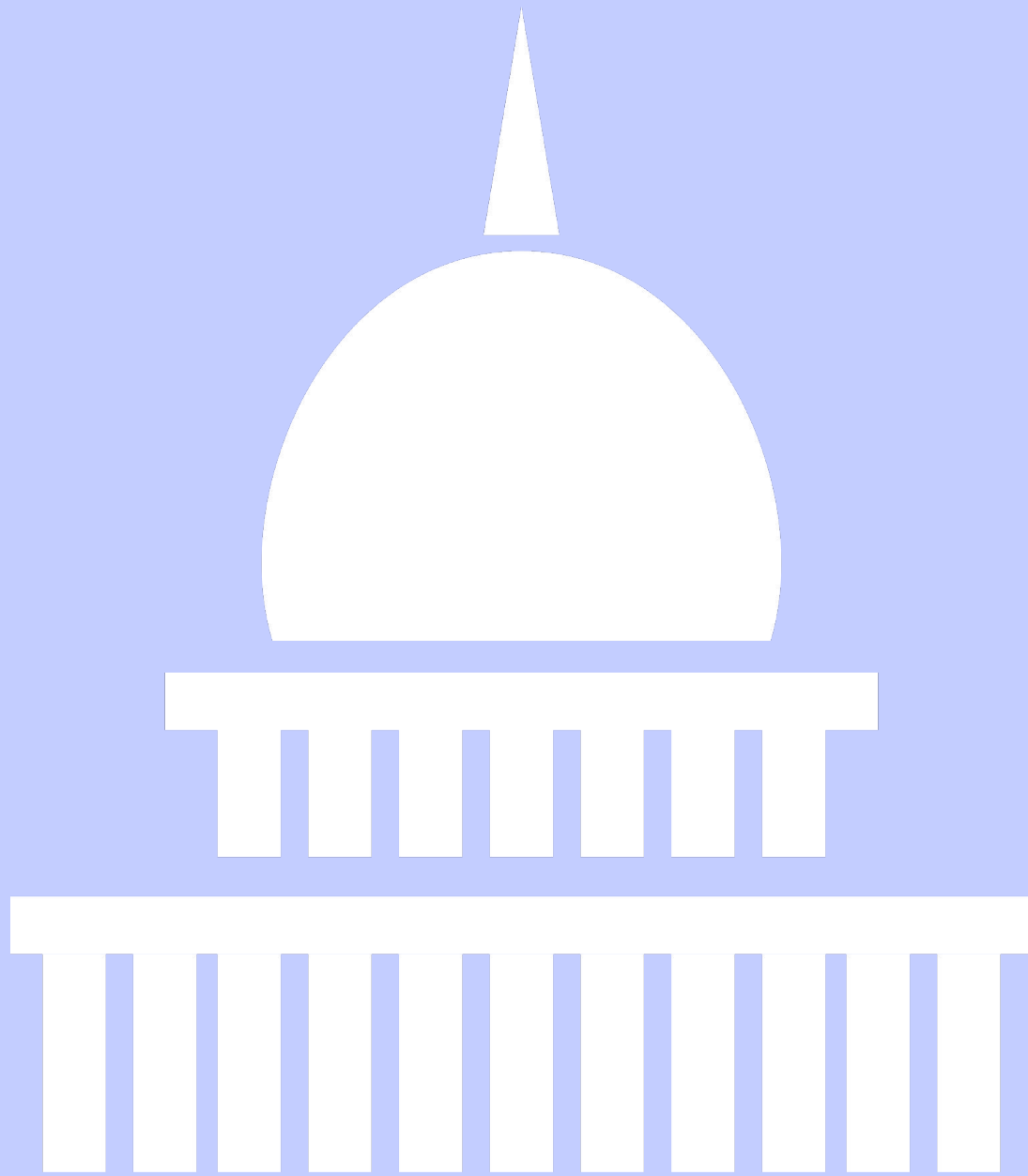
In 1997, Nic took the computerization of all 430 district courts on the lines of high court computerization project.

objectives:

- Provides transparency
- Help in streamlining of activities
- Provides judicial and legal databases to district judges

Nic provide three level training to district court officials i.e word processing, training on application software package for district courts, training district courts judges.

From 2001 a pilot district courts, like those in Andhra Pradesh, have been equipped with LAN connectivity covering the entire court area with 50 nodes. Various online applications mirroring those of high courts, including Cause list generation, office automation, A diary, Personnel Information System, and Payroll, have been successfully implemented.



Impact

Some of the district courts are now able to:

- To generate general causelist.
- To store judgements on computers.
- To generate notices automatically.
- To generate certified copies.
- To monitor case flow.
- To access Supreme Court judgements.
- To give Case-status information query counters to litigants



CONCLUSION

In this presentation, we have presented a details view of the efforts of NIC in computerization of the Supreme Court of India, Various High Courts and also the district courts.



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THANK YOU!

ANY QUERIES?